

We Are Ready With Easter Garments.

And the assortment of pretty ready-to-wear apparel this season is more varied and charming than any we have yet shown.

Better still, the price attractiveness is not the least of its charms. Space permits mention of only a few items.

Fancy silk shirt-waist suits, very latest styles, from \$18.50 upwards.

White silk shirt-waist suits, fully tailored, very handsome, at \$12.50.

Pongee shirt-waist suits, very nobly, fully tailored, \$10.50.

Batiste shirt-waist suits, solid colors, nicely trimmed, \$4.50.

White lawn shirt-waist suits, lace trimmed, \$5.

Etamine shirt-waist suits, washable, dressy and stylish, \$5.00.

Handsome white etamine and Mohair Coats of the very latest styles.

Stylish Opera Coats. Very handsome in white and champagne.

Also a new line of Etamine silk lined skirts.

Easter Parasols, Etc.

N. S. SACHS' DRY GOODS CO. LTD., Cor. Fort and Beretania Sts.

DAILY STOCK REPORT

On the Board: Sales—199 Honokaa, \$21.25; 5 Rapid Transit, Com., \$70.

C. Brewer & Co., Inc.	\$450.00
Ewa Plan. Co.	30.75
Haw. Agr. Co.	88.00
Haw. Com.	87.50
Haw. Sugar Co.	32.00
Haw. Sugar Co.	172.50
Honolulu Sugar Co.	160.00
Honokaa Sugar Co.	21.00
Haleiwa Sugar Co.	167.50
Kahuku Plan. Co.	31.00
Kihel Plan. Co.	12.00
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	80.00
Koloa Sugar Co.	160.00
McBryde Sugar Co.	9.00
Oahu Sugar Co.	135.00
Opomea Sugar Co.	35.00
Ookala Sugar Co.	7.25
Olaa Sugar Co.	5.75
Olowahu Co.	75.00
Palaui Sugar Co.	22.50
Pacific Sugar Mill	250.00
Pala Plan. Co.	167.50
Peepee Sugar Co.	150.00
Pioneer Mill Co.	142.50
Wailua Agr. Co.	72.50
Wailuku Sugar Co.	285.00
Waimanalo Sugar Co.	150.00
Wildor S. Co.	155.00
Inter-Island S. N. Co.	145.00
Haw. Electric	100.00
Hon. R. T. Co.	99.00
Hon. R. T. Co.	89.50
Mutual Telephone Co.	9.00
Oahu Railway	74.00
Haw. Govt. 5s.	100.00
Hawaiian Com'l 5s.	100.00
Ewa Plantation 6s.	100.00
Haleiwa 6s.	102.00
Hawaiian Sugar 6s.	102.00
Hon. R. T. Co. 6s.	105.50
Kahuku 6s.	100.00
Oahu Railway 6s.	102.50
Oahu Sugar 6s.	100.50
Olaa Sugar Co. 6s.	95.00
Pala 6s.	102.00
Pioneer 6s.	102.00
Wailua Agr. 6s.	101.00

IN THE SENATE

The House by letters announced its passage on third reading of the following House bills:

No. 96, relating to attachments; No. 145, relating to trial jurors; No. 188, authorizing the issuance of certificates of Hawaiian birth; and No. 183, relating to wills.

All of which were read by title and passed first reading.

The House also notified the Senate that it had passed House Bill No. 7, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. The message was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

The House also notified the Senate, the message being placed on file, that it had concurred in the Senate Bill No. 3.

AUTOMOBILE ACT.

Dickey gave notice of a bill, which was read a first time by title, to repeal Sec. 57, Penal Code of 1929, and to protect the public from danger from automobiles and other motor vehicles.

SECRECY VEIL REMOVED.

Paris moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dickey and carried.

"Be it resolved, that the seal of secrecy required of the members of the Senate as to the proceedings of the executive session of the Senate held April 8, 1935, regarding the nominations of the Governor is hereby removed."

The mover and seconder had stated that there was an occasion for secrecy, Dickey saying the reasons for rejecting certain appointments were not in any wise personal.

LEPROSY BILL.

The second reading of Senate Bill 68 was called, with it to be considered House Bill 176.

Dickey moved to strike out all the sections of the House bill after the enacting clause and the sections of the Senate bill to be considered instead.

Ach defended the House bill. All along he had heard the cry "No money, no money"—and here was a bill to reduce the number of medical examiners from five to three, which would save \$20 for every examination of suspects at Kalihi.

Dickey argued that money should not count in such a matter, showing from the official report that but 16 persons were examined in six months. Call it 20 and there would be only eight in biennial period. What should a saving

of \$400 a year amount to, against the protection of these islands from the spread of leprosy.

After Paris and Dickey had further argued against the House proposal Ach related some cases many years old of mistakes that were made in commitments of persons to the Molokai Settlement.

Dickey's amendment to have five examiners instead of three carried. The words, capable of spreading the disease were stricken out. The time persons may be kept at the examining hospital was limited to one year. The bill then passed second reading.

BOOMING PINE APPLES.

C. A. Brown has received a letter from Henry C. Lyons of the Raymond and Whitcomb Company at Boston thanking him for a box of fine pine apples sent from Honolulu. Two of the pine apples are being displayed in the window of the company and two others were sent to the S. S. Pierce Company. A letter from the latter concern to Brown expressed satisfaction over securing the two large pine apples and adds that the company is making a display of the "Taka" brand of pine apples. The 100 cases which were ordered last year are practically all gone and the customers speak highly of the brand. The new order for the present season is for 200 cases of Hawaiian pine apples.

COUNTY BILL.

Governor Carter had consultations with a number of heads of departments this morning, regarding the County bill.

IN THE HOUSE

Once more this morning the vexed question of translation absorbed the attention of the House for valuable minutes. It was over Senator Dickey's osteopathy bill which was up for third reading. The bill provided for the licensing of osteopaths as such, and not as physicians.

The intelligent translators of the bill made the word "osteopathy" in English "Lomilomi" in Hawaiian. To those in the House who understand only Hawaiian the idea that "lomilomi" could only be performed by licensed practitioners was naturally preposterous and Kalino voiced this sentiment in no uncertain manner.

Greenwell, Broad and Speaker Knudsen joined in explaining that "lomilomi" means "massage" instead of osteopathy.

The bill passed with only Broad dissenting.

The military committee reported on the petition from Hilo asking for a sum for the aid, support and maintenance of the Hilo band. It recommended the consideration of the petition with the appropriation bill.

The military committee reported on the statement made in an evening paper to the effect that the money appropriated by the Territory for the military department had been spent for "booze and high jinks." The report stated that "no government money has been available for military purposes since June 30, 1934 and although beer has been bought, the money for this has been contributed from various outside sources other than governmental."

The committee on public education reported, in answer to Coelho, that an appropriation of \$2000 was needed for a school and teachers' cottage at Kihel; that the department had no intention of closing the present school at Kihel and that the committee would not interfere with the duties of the instruction board in the matter of the removal, appointment, retention or suspension of teachers.

The committee on public lands and internal improvements reported on Broad's resolution that the rates on small freight had been increased since the agreement between Wells, Fargo and the Oahu Railway had been put in force. The finding was that the rates on small freights had not altogether been abolished, they being still in force on the slow freights. The railroad claims moreover that on the higher rates the patrons were more than compensated by the saving in expressage from the station. It was concluded that the railroad had not broken any law and recommended the taking of the resolution.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

WHO PAID PAUL SMITH?

(Continued from page one.)

he had signed the report under the belief that the evidence on which it was based would also be read.

The report is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Honolulu, T. H., April 12, 1935.

Hon. E. A. Knudsen, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Police Committee, to whom was referred Resolution No. 240, entitled "Who Paid Smith?" introduced by Representative Coelho, respectfully submit their report on the investigation made after examination of certain witnesses brought before them.

In the examination of the vouchers submitted by Auditor Fisher, which were pay-rolls for the months of December, January and February (the March pay-roll being still in the possession of the High Sheriff), we find that there appears the name of "William Johnson" as an officer drawing the sum of \$70 per month as salary. The question arose as to who was "William Johnson," and while the Auditor said that the writing was familiar, your committee to make their suspicions doubly certain, required the attendance of Captain Paul Smith.

Last evening, Captain Paul Smith appeared before the committee, and during the examination admitted that he as Paul Smith has been signing the pay-roll as "William Johnson," which was done by and through the advice of High Sheriff Henry, who advised that step for the purpose of keeping secret his connection with Detective Hatter, who was doing ferreting work in the city of Honolulu.

As such police officer he was ordered to perform certain duties, namely: To see that any women doing business held a doctor's certificate; to see that they did not run round the streets; that they kept no liquor on the premises; and that no boys or minors were running about the place.

Your Committee feels like congratulating itself on performing this delicate detective work in discovering "Who Paid Smith," and for answer say that the government has paid Smith (whose alias was "William Johnson") for the purpose of drawing the salary.

Furthermore, your committee appends the statements made by the different witnesses before them, for the benefit of the House.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. HOLSTEIN,

Chairman, Police Committee.

JOHN KALINO,

E. W. QUINN.

Testimony had before the Committee on Police, on Tuesday evening April 11, 1935.

The subject matter is Resolution No. 240, introduced by Representative Coelho (which was taken up at the last meeting of the committee, when the statement of Auditor Fisher was taken).

Present: All the members of the committee. A subpoena being issued by the Speaker for the attendance of Paul Smith, he now appeared before the committee.

Mr. Holstein reads the resolution to Mr. Smith, the same containing an extract from the Hawaiian Star entitled "Who Paid Smith?"

Mr. Holstein.

Q. Mr. Smith, you are cited to appear before the committee to give testimony on the subject of this resolution as to whether you received pay from the government for services while acting as an officer at Iwilei. I do not know whether you have testified before the Senate Committee, but that has nothing to do with the House.

Mr. Cox.

Q. It is claimed that you have served in that capacity for four months, from December to March, and had an appointment from High Sheriff Henry?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that time you have been acting as police officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In whose name was the commission made out?

A. I had a badge.

Q. You had no written commission?

A. No, sir.

Q. How do you sign your name to the pay-roll?

A. As William Johnson.

Q. Then you acted as a police officer under the direction of the High Sheriff?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without any commission? A. I was told that it was unnecessary; that a badge was sufficient.

Q. Then you understood that because High Sheriff Henry gave you a badge you are a police officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he give you any instructions that you had the right to make any arrests? Do you know the law in regard to police officers?

A. I do.

Q. What is your understanding as to making arrests without a commission?

A. I was given to understand that the badge was sufficient; that I did not need any commission.

Q. Who gave you that commission?

A. I was told so in the office; the clerk said any commission was not necessary.

Q. What was your intention in signing the name of "Wm. Johnson" to the pay-roll?

A. I was told to do so by the Sheriff. I have been connected with the Board of Health two years, principally in the District of Iwilei, and know that district well. He did not want the people to know that I was working for the Police Department.

Q. While you were at Iwilei, did you display your badge there?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Holstein.

Q. The secrecy of being a secret police is done away with? A. That secrecy was not in regard to Iwilei. It was outside work done with Detective Hatter and the Sheriff round Kio street in regard to gambling joints, and so on.

Mr. Cox.

Q. You publicly displayed your badge while you were at Iwilei?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under direction of High Sheriff

Henry you signed the pay-roll as "Wm. Johnson"? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knowing at the time your name was Paul Smith? A. I do, sir.

Q. Did High Sheriff Henry at any time state to you the reason why he wanted you to sign as William Johnson?

A. It was because of the secret work I was doing for him at the time.

Q. Where did you receive your pay?

A. At the Sheriff's office.

Q. Where did you sign the roll?

A. In the presence of the Sheriff.

Q. Then the government paid you as William Johnson?

A. Yes, my wife's name called for that.

Q. Do you know any person here by the name of William Johnson?

A. None that I know of.

Q. If there is one, you do not know him?

A. No.

Mr. Holstein.

Q. So you had been doing outside work in connection with Detective Hatter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Detective Hatter have any body else?

A. No, sir. I was acquainted with all the gambling joints, etc., through my being an agent of the Board of Health and inspecting all these houses.

Q. So Hatter had no other assistance than yourself in any of the work?

A. I was told to act with him and to show him certain places and to give any assistance I could.

Q. So that the seventy dollars that was given you was not for the work that was done at Iwilei?

A. I was given to understand I had to do anything when I was called upon by the Police Department.

Q. What was the secrecy, or the reason of the secrecy, of not having your own name on the warrants?

A. I could not tell. When I went first at the end of the month to receive my pay the Sheriff cautioned me not to tell any Tom, Dick and Harry that I was doing this kind of work; but as far as Iwilei was concerned it did not matter.

The Sheriff asked me to sign my name opposite the name of William Johnson, which I did. I have lived seventeen years in this country and I could not take this warrant and get it passed as everybody knows me. He told me to take the warrant and he would endorse it.

Q. The idea was to keep from letting people know you were associated with Detective Hatter?

A. Knowing that I am a sanitary officer, it was easy for me to get into various houses.

Q. Well, was it done with any intention of evading debt in case of garnishment?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Cox.

Q. Then by your actions from the time you were employed from December to March you were under the High Sheriff?

A. Any reports I made, I made direct to him.

Q. And during that time at Iwilei, were you an agent of the Board of Health?

A. I was at that time.

Q. And practically you held three offices; one as a police officer; one as agent of the Board of Health and one as clerk of Doctor Cooper?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Quinn.

Q. As agent of the Board of Health, is any salary attached to that?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Holstein.

Q. Then what was your principal work at Iwilei then, in what respect?

A. Everything pertaining to the place; but principally to see that women had doctor's certificates and that they were not running round town.

Mr. Cox.

Q. What were you ordered to do in regard to Iwilei?

A. To see that any women doing business held a doctor's certificate to see that they would not run round the streets; that they kept no liquor on the premises; and that no boys or minors were running about the place.

Q. So long as they were in Iwilei?

A. Yes, sir. There was an order to move them to another section; but this was countermanded.

Q. And during all this time you were acting as a police officer you received no commission?

A. No, just a badge. I have today a police commission, but it is made out for the Board of Health.

Q. Serving without pay?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You received no regular commission?

A. None; except the badge.

Q. Asked the clerk a few days after I started to work, and the answer I got was that it was not necessary.

Mr. Holstein.

I do not think the Committee has any more questions to ask. We will excuse you, Mr. Smith, and thank you for appearing before the committee.

Coelho, on the reading of the report moved that as a minority report was to be presented, the report could better be considered in the light of what the minority report might disclose. He said further that he was in sympathy with the views expressed.

The report was tabled to be considered with the minority view.

MISREPRESENTATION

(Continued from page one.)

on the pay roll are to say the least questionable.

If the employment of Paul Smith was for a legitimate purpose there was no reason for concealment.

His duties at Iwilei were such as did not require his identity being kept secret.

He was seen and known at Iwilei as a police officer and although without any authority so to do not being a duly commissioned police officer exhibited a badge as such.

The public have a right to examine the records and pay rolls of the Auditors' office and if Paul Smith was in the employ of the government and drawing a monthly salary the public were entitled to know it.

By working and being paid under an assumed name, any creditors Paul Smith may have had, were being defrauded out of their rights under the law as regards any garnishment process such creditors might desire to bring against him.

If Paul Smith could receive money from the government under an as-

SONOMA HAS A BIG CARGO

With six days later mail and a large list of passengers both for Honolulu and through ports, the S. S. Sonoma arrived off port early this morning from San Francisco. The vessel left San Francisco April 6. She had good weather throughout. Nothing of special interest occurred during the trip.

Among the passengers for Honolulu was J. G. Woolley, the temperance lecturer. He is en route to Sydney but stopped over at this place. He is accompanied by his wife.

H. L. Ward is a prominent business man of California who stops at Honolulu.

Miss A. Dies returned from an extended trip to California.

J. J. Sullivan was an arriving passenger.

The vessel brought 750 tons of freight for Honolulu and has about 1,000 tons of through freight. The vessel is loading 500 tons of coal at this place. She is scheduled to sail for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney at 9 o'clock tonight. Several passengers will depart on her from Honolulu.

BALLOU IS QUALIFIED

(Continued from page one.)

show that the debarment proceedings is criminal. Lightfoot replied that the time had not come for production of such authorities. In the midst of Lightfoot's argument he was interrupted by the court informing him that his time allowance was up. He was allowed until eleven o'clock and spent the time in quoting further authorities.

At the close of Lightfoot's argument the court stated that it did not care to hear from the other side, and announced a decision. Fear speaking for the court. "The motion is denied," said Fear. "The court can see nothing in the statutes of Hawaii, the authorities cited, the statements in the motion or the argument of counsel to indicate that Mr. Ballou is disqualified or to require an order from him to show why he is not disqualified."

Fear then inquired as to the nature of the pleading. He said it was not a plea. "Speaking for myself I cannot see how the words special appearance apply," the chief justice said. "It is not a special appearance. The plea, or motion, or whatever it is, is denied."

Magoon's affidavit in support of the motion for a continuance contains the following:

"Now comes J. Alfred Magoon and being first duly sworn on oath deposes and says that L. H. Dee is a material witness in respondent's behalf in the above entitled matter, and that said Dee departed from the Territory of Hawaii, as deponent is informed and believes, and upon such information and belief alleges and avers on or about the 5th day of April 1935, on the steamship Alameda bound for San Francisco. That prior to the departure of said Dee as aforesaid, deponent had no intimation of any description that said Dee intended so to depart, or that he had any intention whatever of leaving the Territory of Hawaii, and when deponent was informed after that said Dee had sailed as aforesaid that he had left the Territory deponent was taken wholly by surprise. That deponent is informed and believes and upon such information and belief alleges that said Dee left the Territory of Hawaii on account of his health. That he has been a very sick man for a long time and was advised by his physician that an immediate trip was absolutely necessary for the preservation of his health; that said Dee intends to return to the Territory of Hawaii on the 12th day of May, 1935."

The affidavit says that Dee will testify that he had charge of the Kamalo litigation against Frank Hustace and instructed Magoon; that Dee wanted Magoon to do what he could to recover from